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MONDAY, MAY 20TH.	"KICK IN."
TUESDAY, MAY 21ST.	"13TH CHAIR."
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND.	"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."
THURSDAY, MAY 23RD.	"THE BOOMERANG."
FRIDAY, MAY 24TH.	"TIGER ROSE."
SATURDAY, MAY 25TH.	"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

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PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

"BRAVO! HONGKONG."

THE LATEST CONTINGENT FOR THE FRONT.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

There are all sorts of patriotism, and among the good sort, there is local patriotism. That is why there is more pride in Hongkong to-day concerning the thirty-eight who are off to the front than in the doings of Manchester, Edinburgh, or the other big cities of the Empire. Of course we are proud and delighted with the record of the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world during the struggle for freedom; we feel a glow when we hear of the sacrifices made by those in the old "home town"; but what fires our imagination more than anything else is to know that the man who worked in our own office, or who played cricket, tennis or golf against us; who was such a good fellow that he showed traces of losing his usual gaiety of spirits when we talked about the war; and who clearly wanted to be in the thick of it—it is very interesting to know that at last he has his great desire. We envy him as we watch the older gaiety return; we honour him as a splendid emblem of all that is best in the race. We, who must stay behind, feel that we, too, are giving up something, unworthy of comparison with what each one of the thirty-eight is giving, but just a tiny something which, like all sacrifices for the good cause, affords us a glimpse of what we may, even now, be called upon to do; and, as a queer sort of way, it makes us happy. After all, we say, "if we can't go, Hongkong is doing its bit," for we are citizens of a little outpost of Empire; very proud of that tradition handed down by those who turned a barren rock into a huge centre of commerce. We are properly jealous of the reputation of our little Colony.

It is curious how this sentiment, which has its roots in the family ties, expands into local patriotism, and then into affection for the Empire, expands into a pride in the Anglo-Saxon race, and finally flowers into a love for humanity. You may follow England round the world; you may visit all the English-speaking or English-governed lands; you may remark that climate, soil, manners of life, the mixture with other peoples, has modified the blood; but you will find that in essentials the race is always one. Exactly fifty years ago, a brilliant young politician, Sir Charles Dilke, who has just visited Hongkong during his tour of "Greater Britain," wrote: "The idea which in all the length of my travels has been at once my fellow and my guide—a key whereby to unlock the hidden things of strange new lands—is a conception, however imperfect, of the grandeur of our race, already girdling the earth, which it is destined, perhaps, eventually to overspread." New ideas are blowing round us, which have been seated by the typhoon which has lasted nearly four years, but that one idea of Dilke's still gives us action. We know that civilization will mean freedom for the Anglo-Saxons win the war; that civilization will mean chains for all non-Germans if the Central Powers should, by any chance, emerge victorious. Mr. Gerard, in his new book, "Face to Face with Kaiserism," says: "The great change in the feelings of the country towards Prussia since the latter's conquest of the rest of Germany in 1871 is still exemplified by one quotation from Goethe. He said: 'The Prussian was born a brute and civilization will make him ferocious.' It has made him the 'Blonde Beast' which his crazy intellectuals call the 'superman'."

It is against the Blonde Beast that the tiny little contingents from Hongkong, and millions and millions of other free men are fighting, and will continue to fight. It is still dangerous for Europe; horror, suffering, calamity such as the most vivid imagination in the Far East stimulated however often by the war books, cannot picture. But Mr. A. P. Pollard, in "The Commonwealth at War," has struck the vibrant note. "An Easter," he says, "An Easter will follow the blackness and desolation of this war to the confusion of those who dragged men into its depths. And when that Easter comes it will give those who return to the Colony the blackness and desolation, a wonderful welcome. And, as for those who have 'gone West,' we will enshrine their homes for ever in the annals of the Colony, and think of the gladness and eagerness with which they left us to seek the great adventure."

This is the third time since the war commenced that this writer has been privileged to contribute comments on the general attitude of the Colony towards the war in this journal. On the two previous occasions the contributions were severely criticised. The first article suggested conscription for the Colony, and conscription has come. The next suggested more men for the front. On that occasion H.E. the Governor himself sent a letter to the Daily Press within a few hours of the publication of the article, entitled, "The Hongkonger Hured," and he practically said that the Colony could do no more. The Colony, however, has done more; it has sent considerably more than a hundred men to the front since then. It has altered its attitude. Nothing is more noticeable than the change in local public opinion on this subject. It must be confessed that, for many young men in the Colony who were eager to go to the front, the comments in those other articles were hard, and, if applied to them, unjust. The innocent suffered with the guilty; and the innocent—those who were eager and gallant enough to offer their lives for a cause the sacredness of which is the only excuse that can be offered to them—were generous enough to forgive. Only the guilty bore malice. To the innocent the apology of emotional stress caused by personal bereavement is humbly offered.

To-day there is the glimpse of Easter, for more young men are going, and all of us realise now that further effort must still be made. We feel and know about those dear to us in the firing-line; we feel deeply when we read those short notices in the local Press about the son or other relative of a local man—the bald record of a life laid down in order that we and our children may be free. But there is a gladness that has come to us in the knowledge that the heart of the Colony is sound, and that in the mean average, the British in Hongkong (Continued on foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

MILITARY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLONY.

The final of this competition was played on the V.R.C. table last evening when Sergt. Major Anderson, R.E., and Pte. Ellarby, R.A.M.C., met in a game of 500 up. Anderson gained the lead early in the game and, playing good all-round billiards all the evening, never lost his advantage. Ellarby played brilliantly at times, but frequently struck his patches, when he was unable to do anything right. After a bad start, he pulled up with a well played 23 early in the first hundred, but Anderson reached the century first, Ellarby's score being 68. The Sergt. Major then forged ahead rapidly, and reached his second hundred in quick time, his opponent's score being 122. An interval occurred at the 250 mark, Ellarby being 74 points in arrears. After the interval Anderson compiled a neat 15 break and then passed the 500 mark with a very prettily played 45, Ellarby only being able to increase his score by 12, the board reading 326-190. Anderson continued playing well, taking full advantage of the rather generous positions left him by his opponent, and notched 400 when Ellarby's score read 212. Ellarby then compiled a useful 19 and shortly afterwards was responsible for an eight shot. Meanwhile Anderson had been getting a few points at each visit to the table, and eventually stood at 499, wanting one point for game. He made several attempts to secure this necessary point before he was successful, Ellarby meanwhile slightly reducing the distance between them. The winning shot came at last from a rather difficult position and Sergt. Major Anderson ran out winner by 500 points to 339.

Next Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., then called upon the hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., to present the prizes. Mr. Severn said it gave him much pleasure to be there and he was also pleased that the Rev. Cooper-Hunt, who had taken such an interest in the competition, was also able to be present at the final. The very fine challenge cup had been presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and but for illness that gentleman would have been present to present it to the winner himself. Sir Paul Chater had also given a smaller cup to become the property of the holder of the Challenge Cup, and had stated his intention of giving a similar cup each year. Mr. Severn then presented the prizes to the following:

1st, Sergt. Major Anderson, R.E.; 2nd, Pte. Ellarby, R.A.M.C.; 3rd, Gr. Gregory, R.G.A.; 4th, Sgt. Barker, R.G.A. Highest Break—Sgt. Sherratt, A.S.C.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving Mr. Claud Severn proposed a vote of thanks to Sgt. Gillard, R.A., for his hard work in connection with the competition, and called for cheers for the Rev. Cooper-Hunt, which were lustily given. On the proposition of the Rev. Cooper-Hunt, a "tiger" was given for the hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and further cheers for Mrs. Cooper-Hunt closed the proceedings.

FAREWELL DINNER AT THE R.G.A. SERGEANT'S MESS.

A large party assembled in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, on Thursday evening, to bid farewell to a number of Sergeants of the 88th Company R.G.A. who will be leaving the Colony shortly. Amongst the guests were Lieut. Colonel W. H. Passby, R.G.A., the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery; Captain F. S. Halliday, R.G.A., Adjutant Royal Artillery; and Captain H. Brewster, R.G.A., the Officer Commanding No. 88th Company R.G.A. An excellent dinner was provided by C.S.M. Addison, to whose arrangements the enjoyment of the evening was largely due. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to him by the Chairman, Master Gunner May. After dinner a smoking concert took place, the following contributing to the programme: Master Gunner May, R.G.A.; Sgt. Pitt, R.A.M.C.; Sgt. Major Mason, A.O.C. Sgt. Kirvan, R.G.A.; Mr. Ward, R.N.Y.P.; Sgt. Davis, R.A.; Sgt. McGregor, R.E.; S.I. Sgt. Gibbons, A.O.C. Sgt. Griffiths, R.G.A.; Sgt. Major Flint, R.A.M.C.; Sgt. Wellings, Mddx. Regt. C.S.M. (I.G.) Youngman, R.G.A.; Sgt. McKennie, R.A.M.C.; Sgt. Moulding, R.G.A.; Sgt. Mochan, R.G.A.; S.I. Sgt. Collins, R.G.A.; C.Q.M.S. Pring, R.G.A.; and Master Gunner Martin, R.G.A. Speeches were delivered by Lieut. Col. W. H. Passby, R.G.A., Sergt. Major Flint, Mr. J. Blake, and Mr. Gr. May wishing a safe journey, many humorous and an early return to the departing members of the mess. Sgt. Benson suitably responded. Each of the home-going members received a small present from the Sergeants' Mess Sports Club, which the Chairman hoped would remind them of those who, for various reasons, were unable to accompany them. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King." Bombs, Halls, carried out the duties of pianist, assisted by Master Gunner Rasmussen.

have done well. In any community there are extremes of temperament; they say that in a regiment there are always about ten men so eager to smash the Huns that they hunt for risks which the others do not seek. They require no exhortation. There are many others who must be stirred to their utmost depths, and then they will do great deeds. And alas! for frail human nature—there are others. Let us believe and hope that there is now not a man in Hongkong who has not been so moved by the stories from the front that he has made every effort and endeavour to go. At any rate, we know of many such men who have tried and have been kept back. When we hear the stories of their unavailing efforts to go, and know that these stories are true, we find it hard to conceal our admiration for them. More of us may yet be needed. If we let us go as cheerfully as they, and let the Colony be only as willing for yet greater sacrifices. We cannot do too much.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 305 Pte. S. T. Williamson was enrolled on 17th May, 1918, and posted to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

No. 97 Pte. L. W. Doyle was enrolled on 10th May, 1918, and posted to the Mounted Section.

No. 978 Pte. F. M. Johnson was enrolled on 13th May, 1918, and posted to "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon.

No. 376 Spr. J. J. P. Coelho and No. 378 Spr. L. M. Franco, Engineer Co., are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFERS.

No. 315 Pte. J. W. Stackhouse and No. 318 Pte. J. H. Brister, "A" Co., are transferred to the Machine-gun Co., dated 10th May, 1918.

POSTING.

2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland is posted to No. 3 Platoon (in command) during the absence on leave of Lieutenant C. W. Beswick.

LEAVE.

Lieutenant C. W. Beswick is granted 1 month's leave on Medical Certificate, from 16th May, 1918. The leave notified in Corps Order No. 4 dated 22nd March, 1918, is hereby cancelled.

Pte. J. Findlay Miller is granted leave from 22nd May, 1918, to 6th Sept., 1918, on Medical Certificate. The leave notified in Corps Order No. 3 dated 15th March 1918, is hereby cancelled.

Sergt. R. Henderson, Artillery Co., is granted 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 11th May, 1918.

Sergt. B. W. Grey, "D" Co., is granted 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 11th June, 1918.

Corpl. H. T. Jackson, "B" Co., is granted 3 months' leave on Medical Certificate to date from day of departure.

Pte. A. G. Coppin, "B" Co., is granted 4 months' leave on urgent business affairs, from 20th June, 1918.

Pte. D. G. M. Bernard, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 22nd May, 1918.

Pte. V. L. A. Fairley, "D" Co., is granted 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 16th June, 1918.

Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 10th June, 1918.

Pte. L. D. McNicoll, "A" Co., is granted 4 months' extension of leave, from 12th April, 1918.

Pte. W. H. Smith, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 10th May, 1918.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Right and Left Half Companies. Duty at Belchers Battery as per Roster and Instructions posted in the Company's Office at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

17th to 24th May, 1918.

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Capt. W. Russell; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for attached N.C.O.s and men who have not passed the "efficient" rate exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men desirous of higher ratings. Class 3 at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants O'Connell and Parsons, R.E.; Sgt. Day and Corp. Norris, R.K.D.C., at Belchers and Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, R.K.D.C., at Lyceum.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 31st inst. is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 22nd inst.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 21st inst.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Gun teams only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 22nd inst.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend: Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C. P. Logan, C. E. Logan, McKenna, Pinner, and Stapleton.

Sunday, 26th inst.—Inter-gun competition for Gascoigne Shield. Time and place will be notified later.

(Continued on foot of next Column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 17th.

THE TUCHUN AND LEADER UN TAI.

Leader Un Tai, who is in charge of Kongmoon and the Heung Shan districts, has suddenly resigned because, it is said, his troops are not willing to be transferred to the north borders. It is feared that Un's troops will move against the Tuchun, and declare independence in Kongmoon and Heung Shan. Another message states that Un has agreed to assist General Lung's troops when they reach Kongmoon.

OPIMUM AND LOTTERY.

It is reported that the authorities, owing to the depleted condition of the Treasury, are proposing to allow certain merchants to sell opium and re-open the Pak Koi Pui lottery in Canton, under very large taxation.

SITUATION ON THE NORTH BORDERS.

The situation on the north borders is very serious, and business in Shui Kwan, a large city near Nam Hung, is at a standstill. People are leaving the place in large numbers daily through fear of the arrival of the Northern troops.

SWAROV REPORTS.

We are informed that General Mok King-yu, who was previously defeated by Canton troops, has recently gone to Amoy to prepare military measures. Commander Chen Kwing-ming has gone to the front, and, it is said, will stay there to control military affairs.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated May 8th, state:—Our market remains lifeless as without any transactions, Hongkong and Singapore trade excepted.

The last regulation applied to the Japan trade has momentarily stopped the demand from this country, and consequently the tendency of our market is slightly weaker.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 30th of April, 1915, is 486,945 tons, against 420,967 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.93 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for May/June shipment.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, 21st inst.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 21st, and Thursday, 23rd inst.: 5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with boxes free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 21st May.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 21st inst.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 21st, and Thursday, 23rd inst.: 5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. at Headquarters under—Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CABLE COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. E. W. BEARD.

SIRENTH.

Drummer Asgar is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 22nd inst.—5.15 p.m. Drill parade at Headquarters.

Friday, 24th, Empire Day:—8.15 a.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon.

8.30 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Hongkong.

Leave from this parade will only be granted under very special circumstances.

G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

No. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—5 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.

Tuesday, 21st inst.—1.45 p.m. Banding practice.

Wednesday, 22nd inst.—2.30 p.m. Band practice.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—1.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Saturday, 25th inst.—2.30 p.m. Band practice.

No. 4 V.A.D.

Tuesday, 21st inst.—1.30 p.m. First aid class.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—1.20 p.m. Banding practice.

4.20 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

(Sd.) E. BEARDS.

District Sup't. in Charge of District Hongkong, 15th May, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.S.R.

CAVES.

Members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies not yet in possession of Caves will attend at Headquarters Club on either Tuesday, May 21st, or Wednesday, May 22nd, between the hours of 5.30 and 6 p.m. Uniform optional. Equipment officers will attend.

ARRIVE SERVICE.

P. C. 422 W. J. Carrie is granted leave for duration of the War.

JOINED.

No. 2 Platoon—P. C. 410 Kwaz Mahomed, 478 and Umra, and 430 Zarend.

By Order.

A. S. P. (H.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, May 17th, 1918.

HOW THE CIVIL ACTION WAS FINANCED.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

them, or in making the statement which Foster, in his letter, has made. I am criticizing, not out to inform the public of the position of the Government, and I think it is only right to point out that the information which he gave—given, of course, in all good faith—was entirely inaccurate. Whatever inference he sought to draw from what had been done I can assure him that there never was any intention on the part of the Government to make any statement, ventilation and examination of the issues by the Civil Court, and I submit that no such inference can possibly be drawn from the facts.

costs with the Mail exchange. The two defendants had no cash and good reason to believe that the lack of funds would prevent them from being able to pay the costs. The defendant, who was a shareholder in the Yuen Hing Company, found he had no money. The liquidator being personally responsible for the costs was unwilling to continue. There was an adjournment for the position to be considered again, then, suddenly, on the 29th of May last year, the two defendants were arrested. They were arrested in circumstances which were explained to the court on the autumn term of that Court. They were arrested on a warrant, late in the evening at a time when it was impossible for them to get into touch with their solicitor.

gave false evidence again, he would be punished. The defendant was discharged.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."

(Other Local News will be found on
page 6.)

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1924, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers interested in our first class goods. The most important goods are selected, managed different departments, buying with greatest care every class of a good, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
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Telegrams, Kemyer, London. Est. 1884

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that as from 1st of April, 1918, the name of THE SIAN FOREST CO., LTD., has been changed to—

THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LIMITED,
the constitution and management of THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LTD., being exactly the same as in the case of THE SIAN FOREST CO., LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2026]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 6.30 P.M.

BUSINESS

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as Posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VOUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2027]

Wm. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 26th February, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2029]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

SS. "ECUADOR,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA

THE above-mentioned vessel arrived from the above-mentioned ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be considered.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st May, 1918, will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for consideration immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [188]

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS: OR OVERSEAS.

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Bankers } 54, PARLIAMENT ST.,
Agents, } LONDON, S.W.1.

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INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 2 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1995]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1999]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1997]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1918, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 11 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE BELGES POUR L'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
THE SAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1918. [2013]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OR PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

158

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage, hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

[1922]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th instant.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2020]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

WHIT MONDAY AND EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on MONDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, the 24th May, 1918.
Licensed Warehouse cannot be opened on these dates.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2018]

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEAR TERRITORY.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

undertake the conveyance of Motor Cars (at owner's risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in a special crane lighter. Cradles for Motor Cars provided.

Fares each trip—\$2.00 per car—to be paid to lighterman.

Telephone K7 (Shipping Department), when required.

[2022]

NOTICE

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRIKSON CASTRO has This Day CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

[1974]

WANTED

LADY STENOGRAPHER.

Apply to—

Box No. 17, "Daily Press"

Care of "Daily Press" [2021]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Good Bath-rooms and wide verandahs. To Let from 10th of May. Rate to end of June, \$100 per month.

Mrs. NIVEN,
Narcissus Bay, Wei-hei-wei.

[2012]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

[1987]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-fitted EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to—

YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

[1996]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[1875]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.

[1930]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUTSILIGH.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[28]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply—

C. H. GALT,
P.W.D.

[1938]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

STONE

GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436. 719

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS-PRICE. In London, on March 16th, Capt. MAX LEWIS, M.C., to HILDA MERRY, daughter of HARRY PRICE, of Nan-Chang Fu.

BIRTH.

MACKICHAN. At 51, The Peak, on 17th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. MACKICHAN, a daughter.

DEATH.

DANBAH. At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on May 10th, JOHN M. DANBAH, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH MAY, 1918.

FEEDING THE ARMY.

It is a little reflection that modern science has revolutionised methods of warfare, and the more obvious instances—such as submarines, aircraft, gas, tanks and liquid fire—which this reflection brings to mind have, by reason of their sensational character, obscured many more significant developments, which have taken place unnoticed and passed almost without comment. Take, for instance, the problem of supplying fresh meat to an army in the field—a problem the solution of which might have given NAPOLEON victory instead of defeat in 1812. His remark that an Army moves on its stomach was born of painful experience. The army ration scale allows one pound of meat daily to each man in the trenches, and three-quarters of that quantity to those at home; and, further, it requires each soldier at the front to carry one pound of meat in his kit. It is worth considering, briefly, the measures by which an army equal to one-fifth of the male population of the United Kingdom before the war has been supplied with meat on this scale, for they amount to something like a revolution in the methods of Army supply. The introduction of frozen meat, which was due to the genius of a Frenchman who died in poverty, has opened a new chapter in the history of provisioning of Armies. Regarded from a military point of view it dates from the South African campaign, and the success of the innovation was so marked that at the outset of the present war it was decided to renew the experiment, and the Board of Trade at once entered into negotiations with firms importing meat from Argentina, for a monthly supply of 15,000 tons for the Army and Navy. Later, a Meat Committee of the Board of Trade was set up and entrusted with the work of importing meat, not only for the use of our own Army, but also for the French and Italian Governments, and for our civil population at home, which, in the days of peace, obtained nearly one-half the meat it consumed from overseas. The principal source of supply is still Argentina, but the patriotic action of our own Dominions has opened to us a further valuable source of supply. Australia and New Zealand have reserved the entire surplus supply of meat for the use of the Imperial Government, and over 240,000,000 worth of beef, mutton and lamb have been obtained from those two countries. To carry these enormous quantities to the troops the Board of Trade have found it necessary to requisition the whole of the insulated space of the shipping engaged in the frozen-meat traffic. Some of the meat is taken to England, but the greater part of that required for the Armies at the various fronts is carried directly to the Base ports, where it is discharged to the cold stores erected for the purpose of storing meat until it is required for consumption. This method has obviated the necessity of holding up shipping unnecessarily. Thirty thousand tons of meat a month are supplied by these methods to our Army, and 25,000 tons to the Armies of our Allies. Requisitioning in France is, as a consequence, insignificant, and the herds of cattle which followed the troops in previous campaigns, and were slaughtered when required, have entirely disappeared. To-day frozen meat constitutes 60 per cent. of the total meat issued to the troops abroad. The remainder is made up of preserved meat of several varieties, the most familiar form being "bully beef," which constituted the principal article of diet of the Army on the Gallipoli peninsula. Purchases of preserved meat rations have been made by the War Office on a scale which it is not easy to realise. Three and a half million tins of preserved meat and meat and vegetable rations are sent out weekly to the troops in France, and since the outbreak of war the Army Contracts Department has bought some four hundred million tins of preserved meat. In other words, taking each tin to weigh one pound, the Army has been supplied with over 178,500 tons of preserved meat—a weight roughly equivalent to that of six super-Dreadnoughts.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Wm. Powell, Ltd., will be held on Tuesday, June 4th, at noon.

Booking for the Frawley Company will be open to-day from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at Moutrie's and on Monday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel.

Second-Lieut. W. M. Sparke, Nyasaland Field Force, formerly of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tongshan, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday: Cerebro-spinal fever, 7 (and 7 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 (one death); diphtheria, 7 (one death).

"Conditions in the silk trade have become acute," declares the Silk Association in its annual report. Panch's comment is that at the slightest provocation, it appears, the worms come out on turn.

A Chinese woman, the owner of a fishing junk, has reported to the Police that while she was nearing Fu Tan Mi, on her way from Lung Sheng Wan, to Hongkong, six masked men boarded her vessel. They shut her and her folks in the hold and then ransacked the boat for an hour, taking away articles to the value of \$76.

A number of films illustrating what is happening in England now will be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday, May 22nd. The pictures to be shown include, among others, "The Work of the Women's Land Army," "Woolwich Arsenal and its Works," and the "United States Troops in London." The exhibition promises to be one of very considerable interest. Booking is now open at Moutrie's.

Two members of the Over-Seas Club have forwarded cheques for the purchase of aeroplanes for the Overseas Imperial Flotilla. One is the gift of Mr. H. E. Arnold, of Shanghai, and is to be named after his racing pony "Oriole."

The engagement is announced of Captain John Bell-Irving, Yeomanry, attached Camel Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bell-Irving, of Milbank, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mrs. John Hopkins, Little Boudoir, Southborough, Kent.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, solicitor, of Hongkong, who, although hardly of military age, left his practice at the end of 1914 and went home with a view of taking a commission, gave further evidence of his patriotism upon his arrival in London. Finding that in the meantime his brother, Major Harry Holmes, had succumbed to wounds received in France, he did not wait for the routine involved in obtaining a commission, but forthwith enlisted as a private in the King's Royal Rifles. He received his first stripe within three days, and duly passed from corporal to sergeant. Being wounded in France he returned home to hospital. On coming out he was attached to the London Regiment and proceeded to Palestine. Distinguished service in the field there has now secured him his commission. Mrs. Holmes, after a short training in Hongkong, proceeded home early in 1915 and took up nursing in the military hospital at Norwich, and has since transferred her services to His Majesty's newly-born subjects.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., who died at his residence at Guildford on March 20th, aged 73, will be chiefly remembered for his relief of the Legations besieged in Peking by the Boxers in 1900. The Allied force which left Tientsin on August 4th, 1900, to relieve the Legations, consisted of 20,000 men and 70 guns, the British troops being the first to enter Peking and to force their way through to the British Legation on August 14th. In October Lieutenant-General Gaselee commanded a column of 4,000 British, Italians, French, and Germans which made a demonstration at Peking-fu. During the period of his command all Sir Alfred Gaselee's tact was required to prevent the serious complications which might have arisen at any moment owing to the international rivalry which existed. There is a characteristic anecdote told of him when the mixed force was ready to leave Tientsin to relieve Peking. Much jealousy existed as to who should lead the column, each contingent thinking that it should precede some other. Instead of starting there was bickering. Gaselee settled the point by going to the different headquarters somewhere near midnight, and stating he did not mind who led; the British would go last, and would start at 4 a.m. The column was got away without further delay. As a reward for his services General Gaselee was promoted to the rank of Major-General and created a G.C.I.E.

FOR THE DURATION.

The part that is ours is to stand beside The Harbour's whispering water, And watch where the rippling wavelets glide.

So softly to carry you out to the tide That flows to the lands of slaughter.

To list, with the breath-close held, the voice,—

The great heart-cry of the Nation,—

But yours is the "better part" the choice,

Though the war-god's slaves at his revels rejoice,

To join "for the War's Duration."

With never a question—"How long?"—you go,—

THE WAR.

AUSTRIANS PREPARING OFFENSIVE MASSING GREAT FORCES.

EXCHANGE OF WAR-PRISONERS.

THE NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Brussels-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT. GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 16th.
A wireless German official report states:—During the repulse of the enemy attack northward of Kemmel a limited breach in our foremost lines remained.

FRENCH ADVANCE LINE.

LONDON, May 16th.
10.45 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French captured prisoners and successfully advanced their line in local fighting northward of Kemmel.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIRIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 15th.
1.00 a.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—Only a few hours of flying were possible on Monday, but a great deal of work was done. Five hundred bombs were dropped on various targets. We brought down two. No British machines are missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 15th.
4.00 p.m.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Much local enemy artillery activity was reported from various parts of the battlefield. During the night there was gas-shelling, accompanied by a harassing fire against the front near Wachte, near Dieckbusch Lake, around Hinges and St. Laurent-Blangy and against Villers-Bretonneux, Corbie and Vantes-sous-Somme. A French westerly wind was blowing athwart the battlefield.

The only infantry fighting in which the British were engaged has been a minor brush south-west of Ridge Wood. The French, at Hill 44, were heavily shelled at night. The position there is somewhat obscure. Enemy airmen were unusually active in Flanders.

ONLY A MINOR AFFAIR.

PARIS, May 15th.
1.20 a.m.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—Following a heavy bombardment the enemy launched an infantry attack against the French positions and captured Hill 44, north of Kemmel, but it was only a minor affair. A German raid opposite Morlaucourt last night led to a number of them being killed, and 43 were captured, which was considerably more than our casualties. The future is regarded as partly in the lap of the weather. The Germans are experiencing vastly different weather from the fine conditions which favoured them during the preparations for their great push.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PERFECT STAFF UNITY.

LONDON, May 15th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—The most important feature of last week's fighting in Flanders was the perfect British and French staff unity. Here is a typical example. A French Divisional Commander said, "I ask the British artillery to put one thousand shells into a certain German position. The reply comes, 'We are giving 1,500.' Both French and Germans planned an attack for the morning of May 8th. A French division, with the co-operation of the British artillery, captured Pommierfort, eastwards of La Clytte. The British Divisional Commander then advised that the enemy attack was developing on Hill 44. The Germans came on three to one seeking the point of liaison in the Franco-British line.

They signally failed in this, but they compelled our line to fall back on the stream called Viverbeck, where the advances were stopped. The Germans never reached their first objective, to cross the stream. Their second objective was the town of Dieckbusch. The attack all day was held up at the brook, and at seven o'clock in the evening the Franco-British troops counter-attacked, recapturing almost all the ground they had lost earlier in the day. The strengthening of the Franco-British line necessitated the recapture of Hill 44, which operation was carried out on the 11th inst. by a battalion of French infantry, who, after a long fight, drove off two German battalions and captured 5 officers and 100 men, and a large number of machine-guns. The British artillery again contributed to this success.

INTERMITTENT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, May 15th.
A communiqué states:—There was an intermittent bombardment in the Grivances sector. Enemy assemblages and convoys in the region of Mont Didier and on the Noyon-Guise road were dispersed.

VIGOROUS FRENCH ATTACK.

PARIS, May 15th.
A communiqué states:—There was a violent bombardment at night-time in the region north of Mont Didier and between Mont Didier and Noyon.

Last evening we vigorously attacked south of Hailles, and seized the wood on the west bank of the Avre, despite obstinate enemy resistance.

A strong German counter-attack this morning led to a lively fight. We entirely maintained our gains, captured 70 prisoners and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy.

A German attempt south of Rollet, after a lively bombardment, was also completely defeated.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN BLOW PREDICTED.

LONDON, May 15th.
Well-informed observers are of opinion that an Austrian blow on Italy is to be expected at an early date. The project is generally believed to comprise a great invasion, with Milan and Brescia the chief objectives, but the latter are only parts of a complex scheme to smash up the Italian Army. Since the retreat in October the whole Italian strategic plan has been recast, and the main defensive positions have been solidly held, but the Austrians now intend to strike against the remaining 150 miles of the original flank along the mountain wall stretching from the St. Elvio Pass to Monte Grappa, where the enemy holds the advantages of position.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIANS MASSING FORCES.

ROME, May 15th.
Daily aerial scouting, also admissions by Austrian prisoners, confirm that the Austrians are massing great numbers of troops and artillery in the Alps and the Friuli plains. They are working chiefly at night in order to conceal their activity. Enemy aircraft were recently increased, but the British and Italian airmen are still in every way superior.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AIR RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 16th.
An air raid alarm was raised at ten o'clock this evening. "All Clear" was given at midnight.

SECOND ALARM.

PARIS, May 16th.
A second alarm was given at 1.50 this morning, and "All Clear" at 2.30.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

ROME, May 15th.
Italian destroyers attacked an enemy convoy proceeding to Durazzo and sank a transport.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, May 15th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. R. P. Houston asked for information regarding "one of the successful operations in capturing and destroying enemy submarines round our coasts during the past three weeks."

Dr. MacNamara replied:—The general trend of the submarine warfare has progressed quite satisfactorily since January 1st. News from neutral countries and the increased beastfulness and public disclaimers by the enemy have proved our recent success, but the Admiral is averse from stating the results of a short period, whether good or bad.

Replying to a further question, Mr. MacNamara stated that from January 1st to April 20th 172 British steamers had escaped unharmed from attacks by enemy submarines.

General.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANGLO-GERMAN SYSTEMS OF WAR FINANCE.

TRIBUTE BY GERMAN JOURNAL.

ZURICH, May 15th.
The Frankfurter Zeitung contrasts very unfavourably the German system of financing the war with the British. The journal says the latter is based on a wide distribution of the burden of taxation and rests upon a much sounder foundation than the German financial policy, which is characterised by private egoism and petty fear of taxation, particularly in the case of the middle class. The journal concludes:—"The self-sacrificing heroism of the British taxpayer and the far-seeing statesmanship of the British Government ought to be an example and stimulus to Germany."

EARLIER CABLES. EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT'S DELIBERATED POLICY.

LONDON, May 14th.
In the House of Lords, Lord Burnham pleaded that steps should be taken for the exchange of British non-com officers and men captured in 1914 and 1915, especially in view of the fact that France and Germany had agreed to exchange war-prisoners of over eighteen months.

Lord Newton, in reply, said that the Government's deliberated policy hitherto had been to refuse the exchange of able-bodied combatants, because the more they exchanged prisoners the more they prolonged the war. The Government thought that if such exchange was agreed to it would lead to the Allied Governments doing the same, with the result that there would be an enormous exchange, as exemplified between Russia and Germany.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, May 15th.

Lord Newton, referring to the Franco-German Agreement regarding the exchange of war-prisoners, mentioned yesterday, disputed the contention that we should act similarly to the French Government. He took upon himself yesterday to suggest that some form of exchange might be found advisable by the Government, and made a somewhat vague suggestion concerning this, but the War Cabinet must decide the matter.

STATUS OF SEAMEN.

Lord Newton said that one point of the acute controversy between the British and German Governments related to the merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared up. There were 3,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany, including 2,680 seamen, while there were 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an arrangement was possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants were exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal.

FAILURE OF CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, May 15th.
The Times, commenting upon Lord Newton's announcement of the exchange of prisoners, criticises the Government for failing to keep touch with France and Italy on a most important question. "The paper holds the War Office mainly responsible for 'another most lamentable failure of co-operation with Allies,' and hopes the Government will no longer without evidence of the sufferings of prisoners collected by British officers from Germany and now in England, who are spared no effort to stir up the country to a more energetic action."

The Times says it has been thought here that conditions had lately improved, but the letters from officers prove that the British prisoners at many camps in Germany are subjected to calculated inhumanity in pursuance of a deliberate policy of vindictiveness. The least evil is the insufficient and bad food. Letters from officers contain proofs of the sick being driven to work, of the fully equipped sanitary conditions, of the medical attention brutally denied, of men bullied and beaten by German officers, also by their guards, and of deliberate murder in many cases.

The Times concludes:—"The country has shown great patience with the policy of this and preceding Governments in this matter. Plainly the time for patience has now passed, and the case for action is overwhelming in view of what France has done."

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

LOANS TO THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.
Mr. McAdoo has authorized the following additional loans to Great Britain, \$200,000,000; France, \$100,000,000; and Italy, \$100,000,000, making the total loaned to all the Allies \$5,734,000,000.

LATEST CABLES.

WAR-TIME FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

In Congress, Mr. McAdoo estimated the revenue for the current fiscal ending June 30th at Four Billion Dollars, mainly contributed by taxation. One-third of the expense of the war for 1918 will be met by taxation and two-thirds by Liberty Bonds. Income and Excess Profits Taxes will yield 2,775 millions, which is 348 millions over the estimates. The total internal revenue expected is 3,643 millions, including 180 millions from the customs.

There has been considerable discussion in Congress whether new revenue legislation shall be taken up during the present session.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE.

LONDON, May 15th.
The German newspapers admit that the position in Ukraine is becoming worse. The Deutsche Zeitung says that a state of war has been proclaimed in the Government of Ekaterinoslav, while a strong current is running against the new order in Odessa and Poltava. The newspaper adds that there are several groups of Great Russian forces in the Don region.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE UKRAINIAN BREAD PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.
Herr Harden, in an article in the Zeitung, ridicules the dream of a Central Europe, especially the idea of an eternal Austro-German friendship. He denounces the Eastern Treaties as against human nature and reason, declaring the so-called Ukrainian bread peace a humbug.

EARLIER CABLES. MAJOR-GENERAL MAURICE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 15th.
Major-General Maurice has been appointed Military Correspondent to the Daily Chronicle.

NO POLITICAL OBJECT.

LONDON, May 15th.
Major-General Maurice denies that he is a disgruntled soldier turned out of his job. He is about to take up important employment in France, and, therefore, he has sacrificed a promising career. He does not intend to indulge in re-entrainment. His sole object is to help the leaders in getting on with the war, but feels bound to explain that he was at Veaulles. He was in the corridor outside the Council Chamber engaged in work in connection with the questions discussed, and he concludes by saying that nothing is further from his mind than to serve a partisan political purpose.

LATEST CABLES.

TRIBUTE TO GENERALISSIMO FOCH.

LONDON, May 16th.

Major-General Maurice, in an article in the Daily Chronicle, pays a tribute to Generalissimo Foch, and he appeals to the British public to remember when they see our huge casualty lists that the German blow is designed to fall upon the British, and that Generalissimo Foch's task is, while giving us the necessary support, to watch the enemy reserves and nurse his own. Generalissimo Foch assumed his functions when the battle was at its height. The menace to Amiens was very real yet. The enemy has been checked, the Allied Armies remain in direct touch, and Amiens is still in our hands.

Major-General Maurice met Generalissimo Foch three times since the German offensive, and each time he was younger, more vigorous, and more confident. Generalissimo Foch may be trusted to remain on the defensive not an hour longer than prudent generalship demands.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

ZURICH, May 15th.

A Vienna telegram states that the new Austro-German Alliance has been fixed for a term of 20 years, with a military convention and the closest economic and customs relations.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN PRESS JOYFUL.

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.
While the German newspapers generally do not disguise their joy at the prospect of Germany solidifying her hold over Austria-Hungary, Viennese opinion regards events with dissatisfaction, especially the Czech and Slav deputies, who have already voiced their intention very sharply of opposing a renewal of the Alliance.

AUSTRIA HAS LONG LOST HER INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, May 15th.

What Vienna calls an extension and deepening of the Austro-German Alliance, as a result of the meeting of the Emperors at German Headquarters is commented upon by the British and French Press as merely placing the seal upon Germany's vassalage, and making it forever impossible for the Hapsburgs to reassert their independence and preserving the autonomy of the idea of attaching any importance to separate Austrian peace offers.

It is authoritatively stated in Paris that the French Government have always regarded Austria as having long lost her independence, hence they have never sought that the Austrian Government, even if sincere, would have been able to conduct its peace offers to a profitable issue.

It is believed in Paris that Germany will now attempt to secure more effective Austro-German military assistance, but the internal difficulties in Austria, which a definite vassalage would only increase, will diminish the efficacy of such collaboration.

"VORWAERTS" COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 15th.
Vorwaerts, commenting on the new Austro-German Alliance, says the recent conference at German Headquarters, at which this was decided, really dealt with the dynastic interest and distribution of the Eastern, Lithuanian, and Polish thrones, although none of these "free peoples" have asked for a dynasty. The new Alliance is very insecurely based, because the respective peoples have not been consulted. Moreover, the journal points out, the Austrian popular assent is remote, owing to the pan-German reactionary policy which has made Germany cordially disliked in Austria.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is of opinion that it will be difficult to get the Austro-Hungarian Parliament to sanction the new Austro-German Alliance.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING BANKS.

LONDON, May 16th.
The Minister for Reconstruction has appointed a Committee to investigate into the desirability of establishing State and Municipal Housing Banks, with a view of advancing funds to private persons and bodies for the provision of working-class houses after the war.

LORD FRENCH'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 15th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that no successor to Lord French had been appointed. Mr. David Davies—Is the appointment of General Jan Hamilton contemplated? Mr. MacPherson replied—I can add nothing to my answer.

EARLIER CABLES. ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 15th.
The Prussian Lower House passed the third reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, but with the clause granting equal suffrage deleted.

The Progressives, Poles, and Social Democrats opposed the amended Bill. Minister Friedberg declared that the Government would employ all constitutional means to carry equal suffrage, which the house previously had rejected by 236 votes to 183. If equal suffrage was not accepted within a definite period the House would be dissolved.

LATEST CABLES.

SOCIALIST DARES THE RIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.
In the Prussian Lower House, the Socialist Hoffman taunted the Conservatives with flouting the Kaiser's promise as regards equal suffrage. Facing the members of the Right he continued:—"What the people abroad say does not trouble you. What the soldiers at the front will say you will know early enough. Reject equal suffrage and you will see the consequence."

TUMULT IN REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.
In the Reichstag, debating on the estimates for the Department of Justice, the Socialist Cohn denounced the severity of the sentences in strike disturbances, whereby many men of noble character from Belgium and from Germany were languishing in prison. Herr Cohn was repeatedly called to order, amid tumult.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

HALF-A-MILLION RECRUITS.

SIMLA, May 16th.
As a result of the Delhi Conference, the provincial Governments have held meetings and unanimously reaffirmed the resolution of loyalty, and promising all possible aid. The Government of India has already decided to immediately recruit over 500,000 men and to organise Central Provincial Publicity Bureaux.

GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA METHOD.

PARIS, May 15th.

General Gillain, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, interviewed, shows the German propaganda method, in the Belgian Army for peace. Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and for a few moments they are allowed to abandon themselves to the domestic joys. Photographs of these meetings are distributed numerously in the Belgian lines with the words: "Live up fighting and go home to your families. Then you will be happy." General Gillain says that such temptations are constantly resisted. For four years the soldiers have been exiled and separated from their wives and families without news of their dear ones, and knowing full well that the latter are the unceasing object of treacherous and hateful enemy machinations. Nevertheless, their confidence in the future is unshaken.

GRAVE CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE WITHOUT RESERVES AND RESOURCES.

ROME, May 15th.
The gravity of the internal conditions in Austria is evidenced by the situation at Trieste, which was among the richest Austrian towns before the war, rivaling in wealth and comfort Genoa and Marseille. All classes of the remaining population at Trieste have held a meeting demanding succour. The notice calling the meeting, which passed the censor, is eloquent of the prevailing distress. "Trieste is without reserves and resources. We refuse to die of starvation. Even the people who were rich before the war now live by begging from the public and by charity. Malnutrition and hunger prevent the workers doing their daily task. They do not produce even half the pre-war output. Statistics of the sick and dead are terrifying, but the city declines to become a cemetery. If the Government does not provide for the inhabitants they will not die of starvation, but will prefer any other death."

THE HIGH COMMAND IN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 16th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Orthwaite, Mr. Bonar Law stated that no change had occurred or was contemplated in the High Command in France.

DEBATE ON AUSTRIA'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 16th.
There was an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the alleged proposals by Austria. Mr. Runciman asked questions regarding Emperor Karl's letter, quoted by M. Clemenceau and cabled on April 9th. He asked—Was it communicated to the other Allies? Did the Premier inform the Foreign Office at the time that such a letter had been shown him? Was the subject dropped because France wanted the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or even of 1791?

CAIRO TO PALESTINE BY RAIL.

CAIRO, May 16th.
The swing-bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara will be completed on June 15th, affording direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SINO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

PEKING, May 16th.
It is expected that the Sino-Japanese Convention will be signed at a very early date.

THE SINO-SWISS TREATY.

The new Sino-Swiss Treaty will be signed at Tokyo, by the Chinese Minister and the Swiss Minister to Japan. The terms have already been agreed upon, and, after signature, the Treaty will be despatched to Peking and Bern for ratification.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

PEKING, May 17th.

The Sino-Japanese negotiations are concluded, and the delegates last night attached their signatures to the Agreement, which consists of twelve Articles relating mostly to military affairs. It is stated that the Agreement does not involve loss of a sovereign rights by China.

SITUATION IN HUNAN IMPROVING.

The situation in Hunan is more favourable to the Government.

REVIVAL OF THE QUEUE.

The revival of the queue has been growing in Peking since the Manchurian Restoration last year, and the police are ordered to remove such queues.

PERILS OF INTERNATIONAL IDEALISM.

LONDON, May 15th.

What is apparently a campaign against the perils of international idealism is being conducted in certain quarters in Germany. The influential monthly *Sozialistische Monatshefte* devoted nearly the whole of the current issue to warnings against German dreamers. The principal articles are being contributed by university professors.

The *Times* gives a number of illuminating extracts from these Professor Spahn, a Roman Catholic Professor of History at Strassburg, says that if Germany consents to any League of Nations, she must lead it.

Professor Spahn continues:—"The need at the present hour is not yet universal peace and a rule of law and freedom of the peoples, but a clearness about the vital conditions of the German people as a State and about the full development of German State existence. If the dream of unity of the European peoples becomes a reality, it cannot be based upon equality of all. Peoples are made for equality just as little as individuals are. Unity must be based upon the leaders of the most efficient peoples. Only a race so full of idealism as the Germans are capable of fighting the horizon of humanity with an idea so great and eternal."

Professor Ernest Haeckel warns the Germans against Utopian imaginations of peace and refers to the Reichstag Peace Resolution of July last year as infamous.

Professor Wundt, Professor of Philosophy at Leipzig, says there can no longer be any question of "a renunciation of peace."

Professor Reinke, of Kiel, declares that the history of the world shows that the only Power that has won peace is the Power able to inspire the enemy by force of arms. The latest example of this was at Brest-Litovsk. "The proper maxim for us is to extract from the situation as much material advantage as the military position permits."

The *Times*, commenting, says these opinions show how very far Germany is from contemplating any settlement compatible with the elementary first principles of the Allies and the United States. Hence "the trial of strength thus forced upon us will have to be fought out by sea and land."

IMPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, May 15th.

In the House of Commons Sir Albert Stanley, introducing that the imports to the United Kingdom for 1918 would be only half those of 1913. The fact that we are carrying on under such circumstances showed the marvellous resources of the United Kingdom. This very valuable lesson should be borne in mind after the war. We should not allow ourselves to again drift into a great dependence upon foreign sources.

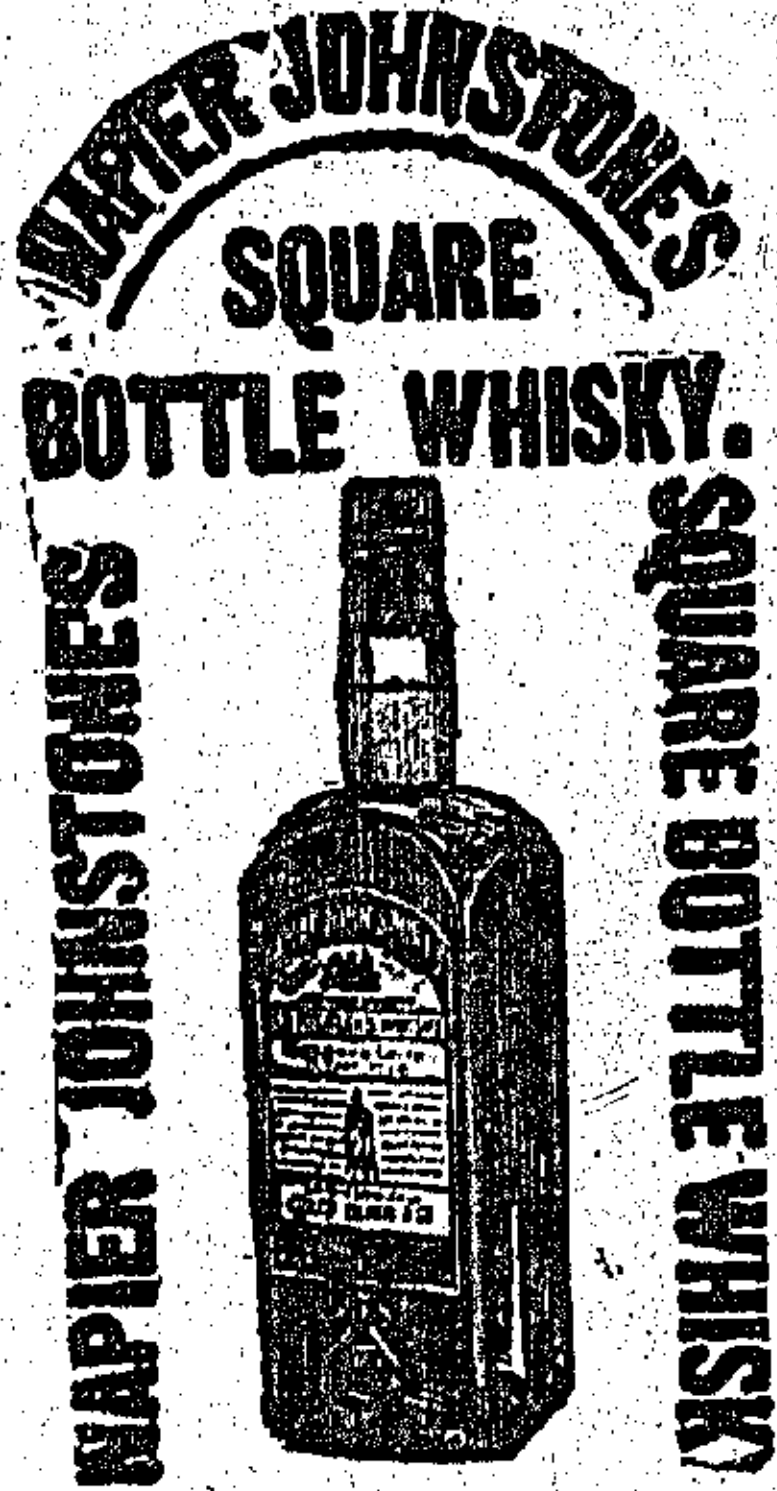
Sir Albert Stanley emphasised that a large part of our trade had entirely ceased, namely, trade with the enemies, also with Belgium and Rumania. Also it had become necessary to concentrate ships upon routes where they could be used advantageously. For example, we had been compelled to transfer vessels from the Eastern trade to the Atlantic. The industrial life of Great Britain had completely changed, but so far the aggregate industrial output was very little less than before the war, which was a very remarkable achievement. Labour had diminished, but the workers worked longer and harder, and the methods of manufacture were very considerably improved. There were at least a million and a half more women workers to-day than before the war.

Sir Albert Stanley foreshadowed that steps will be taken for a reduced consumption of coal domestically and industrially, most winter, and the formation of a committee to determine priority in the use of coal industrially, the introduction of gas and electricity rationing, and the licensing and importation of foreign dyestuffs for 10 years.

ANGLO-DUTCH AERIAL POST.

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.
The Chamber of Commerce is pressing the urgency of an Anglo-Dutch aerial post.

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MARTIN'S A PIOL & STEEL PILLS. A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them. (Beware of cheap imitations.)

RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER. RIGAUD & Co. PARIS-FRANCE. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the world.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON. Because "Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.) General. LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAL PRODUCTION.

MILITARY TAKE STRONGEST MINERS.

LONDON, May 16th. The Coal Controller addressed the Miners' Federation (cabled yesterday). The many questions by the 136 delegates emphasised that the military had taken the strongest miners.

The Controller submitted a scheme for the formation of a Central Mining Mobility Bureau for the more productive utilisation of labour, but not a single delegate supported it, and the conference collapsed.

TREASON TRIAL IN FRANCE.

DUVAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PARIS, May 15th. In the Dreyfus trial, Duval, the manager, who received huge sums of money from enemy sources, was sentenced to death.

Six other accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two years to 10 years, or in default fines were imposed.

EX-PREMIER'S EVIDENCE.

PARIS, May 15th. The concluding stage in the Bonnet Rouge trial of seven persons charged with "defeatist" propaganda was noteworthy for the appearance of ex-Premier Caillaux, who was called to answer one question. The President curtly allowed him five minutes, but M. Caillaux, who was faultlessly dressed and very cool, remained in the box forty minutes. He denied he had financially supported the newspaper Bonnet Rouge since the war, and concluded by remarking that he had preserved documents which might be useful to the judicial authorities.

THE ROUMANIA PEACE.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

Jassy, May 15th. The official announcement of the signature of the peace Treaty mentions that, owing to the dissolution of Parliament, the Treaty will be submitted for ratification to the new Parliament, which assembles on June 17th.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 15th. The German-Rumanian Commercial Agreement abolishes third party customs preferences, and provides for the construction of telegraph and telephonic systems, by which Rumania will be brought into closer touch with Berlin.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. INHABITANTS MASSACRED BY AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, May 15th. The Agram newspaper Glas Stoboda draws a terrible picture of the distress in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is worse even than in Galicia or the Bukovina. Whole districts have been depopulated and have been devastated as by a typhoon. Numerous inhabitants who had been deported died in internment camps, and those remaining were massacred by the Austrian soldiers or died of starvation. The deaths exceeded the births by 5,000 in 1915, and by 23,711 in 1916, the mortality not including those who have fallen on the battlefield. The whole of the live-stock has been destroyed and consumed by the army. It is impossible to cultivate the ground owing to the absence of oxen. An attempt by the Vienna authorities to sow discord among the Jugo-Slavs by forming a new political group in Bosnia with the object of promoting the creation of a new Croat State failed hopelessly.

COUNTRIES ARRAYED AGAINST GERMANY.

LONDON, May 15th. In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Balfour showed that altogether 19 countries had declared war against Germany since August, 1914, while the following have broken off diplomatic relations:—Belivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador.

KARL TO VISIT TURK AND BULGAR RULERS.

AMSTERDAM, May 15th. A message from Vienna states that Emperor Karl is shortly proceeding to Sofia and Constantinople.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

PARIS, May 15th.

A Moscow telegram, replying to the German demand for the immediate surrender of the Russian Black Sea fleet to the Germans at Sebastopol, M. Tchicherin says that the Russian Government is prepared to consent to a return of the fleet to Sebastopol provided the limits of the Austro-Turco-German occupation of Russia, also the frontiers of Ukraine and Finland, are definitively specified, that hostilities on Russian territory immediately cease, and that the Austro-Turco-German forces completely evacuate Sebastopol.

THE BRITISH MINESFIELDS.

NORTH SEA PRACTICALLY CLOSED.

LONDON, May 15th.

The great British minesfield operations from today are likely to prove an insurmountable barrier to the enemy submarine activities in British waters. The new area covers 22,000 square miles, which is the most extensive ever laid, and stretches from the Scottish and Norwegian coasts' outlet to the ocean. The Scottish side is patrolled and guarded most stringently.

The Admiralty have further notified other new minesfields, and are also closing the Pentland Firth. The North Sea is now practically closed.

STATUS OF IRISH EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, May 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel asked—Is any change contemplated in the status or functions of the Chief Secretary for Ireland?

Mr. Bonar Law replied—There is no change in the constitutional position, but in view of the present situation in Ireland the Viceroy will exercise to a greater extent than has recently been customary the full responsibilities attaching to his office.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Viceroy and Chief Secretary, who are not members of the War Cabinet, would have the equivalent of Cabinet rank.

PASSPORTS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 15th.

It was announced at an anti-conscription conference in Dublin that the Foreign Office had issued a passport to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to proceed to America.

JAVA-AMERICA SHIPPING RESUMED.

THE HAGUE, May 15th.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that shipping to America has been resumed. Export licences are now being issued for goods of which the export is prohibited.

GERMANS TO EVACUATE AALAND ISLANDS.

STOCKHOLM, May 15th.

The Germans will evacuate the Aaland Islands on May 23rd. Finnish troops are already replacing the German troops.

LINER WRECKED.

LONDON, May 15th.

The 7,000 ton Nelson liner Highland Scott has been wrecked off Rio de Janeiro.

OBITUARY.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LONDON, May 15th.

The death is announced of the Duke of Northumberland.

BRITISH LABOUR AND JAPAN.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

The conference of Labour Party agents, organisers and prospective Parliamentary candidates to consider plans for the forthcoming electoral campaign concluded at Central Hall on March 20th. Mr. A. Henderson presided, and, referring to Japan's intervention, said:

We cannot but regard with grave anxiety the prospect of Japanese intervention in Siberia. Whatever argument may be put forward in justification of this adventure—and I do not deny that a plausible case can be made out for military action—I am profoundly convinced that Japan's intervention will seriously compromise the Allies unless steps are at once taken to make it clear, first, that the majority of the Russian people approve and welcome such intervention; secondly, that it has been undertaken with the full sanction of all the Allies, including, in particular, the United States and China; and, thirdly, that an unequivocal pledge of disinterestedness is given by Japan, and publicly endorsed by the whole of the Allied Governments, including, and more, the United States. This should be accompanied by a frank declaration that Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia, and every claim on Russia renounced, when the immediate danger of German occupation is over. On these conditions, and on no others, could we look with favour on the intervention of Japan in the affairs of Russia.

The American Express Company, of Queen's Road, Hongkong, advise as that they have received a limited supply of Messrs. Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s catalogue, which they will be glad to issue to those applying for them.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.

The fifteenth ordinary yearly meeting of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the office of the Company, St. George's Building, Hongkong. Mr. A. O. Lang presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. E. Griffin (Consulting Committee), Messrs. T. E. Pearce, W. D. Kraft, J. Baptista, R. L. Bridger, K. Sayce, S. Y. Po (shareholders), W. G. Darby (General Manager), and H. W. Kennett (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—When addressing you last year I pointed out that the difficulties of tonnage then existing would preclude the Company from enjoying any degree of prosperity till conditions should become more normal. Since then the question of obtaining freight has become still more acute, our business with the United Kingdom has now entirely ceased, and our facilities for shipping from Borneo to China have been reduced to one-third of what they were during 1917. Under these circumstances I trust shareholders will not be dissatisfied with the net profit realized, which is some \$3,400 more than for the preceding year. If I may ask your attention to the balance-sheet for a moment you will notice that we have again been obliged to make very extensive provision for the adjustment of our balances held in Borneo and London to the high rate of exchange ruling here at the end of the year.

Since our last meeting we have had our fixed assets here and in Borneo revalued, and in all cases the figures show such a considerable margin over those at which they stand in our books that we have not considered it necessary on this occasion—with the exception of plant account, which is subject to heavy wear and tear—to apply our customary scale of depreciation, considering it more advisable, in view of the present uncertain conditions, to carry forward a large sum as undivided profit, which we can deal with later on as may seem desirable in the Company's interests. I may mention, however, that we have made a provision of \$8,500 for "looties" and contractors' debts. Under the system which obtains in Borneo, all work of hauling of timber is done under advances which are not secured, and, though in the past we have never suffered any serious loss in this connection, we consider it prudent to make some provision against the possibility of any such losses. I might add that the total amount outstanding at the end of last year in this connection was approximately \$17,000. I hope shareholders will approve our recommendation in regard to the dividend; it is 1 per cent. higher than last year, but, in our opinion the financial position warrants this small increase.

Shareholders will note with approval that the cash position of the Company continues to be quite sound, and that stocks and sundry debtors have been further reduced during the year by over \$40,000.

I regret to say that our general manager has been intimated to us his desire to be relieved of his duties after the 30th of June next, and we have accepted his resignation. Mr. Darby has served the Company well and faithfully for 29 years, and I cannot over-estimate the services he has rendered during that period. I am pleased to say, however, that his connection with the Company will not be entirely severed, as we have arranged, for the present at any rate, that he will retain his seat on the Consulting Committee. Mr. Darby's retirement will involve certain changes in the management of the Company, and to bring these into effect it will probably be necessary to make some alterations in the Articles of Association, in regard to which shareholders will receive due notice. With these few remarks I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. W. D. Kraft, in seconding the motion congratulated the management on the result of the year's working, considering the tonnage situation. He was sure that when the great war was over, and things became normal, there would be a great advance in the prosperity of the Company. He expressed the regret of the shareholders at the departure of Mr. Darby, the general manager, who had served the Company so well.

The motion was carried unanimously. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., was re-elected to the Consulting Committee, on the proposition of Mr. R. L. Bridger, seconded by Mr. W. G. Darby.

Mr. C. B. Brown was re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$250.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Company, Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, and Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors), and Messrs. M. S. Northcote, D. E. Clarke, W. Morley, J. A. Tarrant, and J. M. Wong (shareholders), and G. Rapp (Secretary).

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—The accounts before you are an improvement on the last two years, notwithstanding the increased prices we have had to pay for nearly everything. The item which for many years figured in the accounts under the heading of mortgage, B. P. 150 has now disappeared, the mortgage having been paid off in October last. The item on the debit side of profit and loss account "depreciation on investments" represents the amount we have had to write off to bring our investments down to market prices. In this connection I may mention that market prices on 30th April were in all cases a recent dividend, and the loss is to some extent counterbalanced by the unusually large amount on the credit side of profit and loss under the heading of interest and dividends received. I trust that the donation to War Charities of \$2,000 will meet with your approval, as also the proposed distribution of profits.

Mr. M. S. Northcote, in seconding, congratulated the management on the improved statement of accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. David Landale, and Messrs. J. Scott Harston and C. S. Gubbay were re-elected directors, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. E. Clarke.

Messrs. C. B. Brown and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$100 each.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants could be had on application.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The 37th ordinary meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., was held yesterday, at noon, at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided over an attendance which included Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. J. Chapman, and Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. P. C. Potts, C. W. Baswick, G. Grimble, H. P. Smith, E. V. D. Parr, E. M. Raymond, G. K. Haxton, Capt. Douglas, Ho Leung, Lo Cheung Shiu, Chan Siu Ki, Lo Man Hin, Chui Sin Nam, and L. N. Lee (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This is the fourth occasion on which your General Agents and Consulting Committee have had to report to you the progress and experience of the Company under war conditions. These conditions create problems and difficulties in many respects quite different from the ones that naturally attend the ordinary path of marine insurance, and it is interesting to note what capacity the business has shown for adapting itself to these strange and twisted times. The reports of practically all Companies—of all those I have had an opportunity of perusing—disclose a very substantial rise in the premium income. This is not, of course, so obvious where the management does not undertake war risks, but where, as in our case, war risks form an important, and, as we think, necessary part of our activities, this enhancement in premium income becomes very marked. It is quite evident that these larger figures must throw upon the clerical assistance of the Companies great demands, as well as adding to the cares of management, and it is, I think, wonderful how these demands have been replied to, bearing in mind the national calls for man service which have been met and met so well.

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the additional dangers which have arisen to confront our business. The unexampled demands upon shipping have led to the removal of steamers from their regular run, and their replacement by steamers frequently of a vastly inferior type. Accumulations, also, of cargo occur at transshipment centres, causing a congestion of liability which it is impossible to control, and the increase of the perils of the seas and on the seas cannot be measured. It is remarkable that these conditions should have been withstood so well—for our own successful experience is, I am glad to say, not unique—and that this branch of our national business—this national asset of marine insurance—has continued to prove so sound. Indeed, in the realms of all the older branches of insurance—fire, life, and marine—British enterprise enjoys in the wealthy and long established undertakings, whose names are almost household words everywhere, a position that is unequalled.

Another circumstance with which Companies like our own, established on a silver basis, have had to contend is the rise in the price of exchange. This is the second year we have had to place our figures before you with a drop in the value of gold profits of twenty-five per cent.—fifty per cent. in two years. We fortunately, some years ago realised that since the Company obviously had in the future to make its investments largely in gold—to increase its gold assets—our safeguard lay in creating gold liabilities, and the wisdom of establishing a gold Reserve Fund and of the other steps taken at that time are very apparent in the balance-sheet before you.

A further echo of the war is the shrinkage in the value of securities. We have had again to write down values which on 31st December, 1916, had already been heavily written down, and my own view is that that necessity will probably again appear. Five per cent. is a very fine rate of interest to get for first-class securities, compared, any way, with pre-war days, but it has a very depressing effect upon three and a half per cent. and four, and I personally cannot see either now, or on the declaration of peace, the slightest prospect of a revival in the price of such securities. We have as you will note, a fund of over \$25,000 to provide for further depreciation, and so we ourselves can, I think, face this possible demand with equanimity.

Gentlemen, I have briefly alluded to some of the dangers and difficulties confronting our business at the present time, and the moral which I draw, and which I think must also be obvious to you, is the necessity, so long as war lasts and these difficulties exist, of conserving our position and adding to our funds. It is this which prevents your Consulting Committee from feeling justified in advocating an increase in the dividend which a superficial examination of the balance-sheet might tempt one to do, and, also, it must not be forgotten that the maintenance of the dividend at the level of the last two years constitutes an increased tax on the profits of a Company such as this, which carries a large portion of its income in countries having a gold standard. Shareholders in Hongkong should appreciate this, while shareholders in Europe have, of course, benefited very largely.

The following figures will prove of interest:—

The dividend of \$350,000 paid in May, 1918, cost £23,958. The same dividend paid in May, 1917, cost £23,947. The dividend to be declared to-day, costs £37,500 taking in each case the rate of exchange at which the figures are taken in the balance-sheet.

Gentlemen, you will notice that in 1917 we made on your behalf a contribution to War Charities of \$8,000, and when an appeal recently came round again the Office made a donation of \$10,000, which will be shown in 1918 account, and I have no doubt you will thoroughly approve of this. I do not think there is anything else in the accounts to which I need make special reference. I trust you will approve of our rounding off the Sterling Reserve Fund at £200,000—the appropriation to Underwriting Suspense Account is, of course, a necessity of the business—and I can only conclude with the hope that the very favourable prospects which the 1917 account offers may be fulfilled.

I have assumed that you would permit me to take the report and accounts as read, and I now therefore formally propose,—"That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1918 of 87 per share, and of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1917 of 818 per share; the addition of £20,000 to the Sterling Reserve Fund; and of \$356,400.63 to the Underwriting Suspense Account be adopted and passed."

Mr. E. V. D. Parr, in seconding, said:—You have alluded to the difficulties which confront marine underwriting at the present time, and it is very evident that the losses which have befallen the Mercantile Marine during the period covered by the accounts caused by the ruthless methods of a barbarous foe must have added enormously to the difficulties of making underwriting estimates, and it is, therefore, I think, highly creditable to the management, and a matter which should cause them the liveliest satisfaction, to terminate the work of such a year with so good a result.

The figures for 1917 are very encouraging and the one with which the dividend is maintained places the shares of the Company in the forefront of stable and reliable investments. It is very satisfactory to see that the provision for dealing with the effect of exchange upon our figures has proved so adequate in spite of the fluctuations having varied to an extent that it was hardly possible to contemplate, and the wisdom which placed the necessary tax upon former good years, and which has created so substantial an Underwriting Suspense Account, fills us with confidence that our interests are in good hands. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I also think a word of thanks is due to the staff, many members of whom would, no doubt, in the present anxious time, prefer to be at the front fighting in the defence of our country. These gentlemen may rest assured that they are carrying on to the best of their ability the work of the Empire by remaining at their posts, until such time as they are notified by the proper authorities that their services are required in the fighting-line. (Applause.)

I support, as I am sure all shareholders do, in the heartiest manner the contributions which the Office has made to War Charities, and I conclude with an expression of congratulation to the General Agents and Consulting Committee on the result they have achieved. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. E. J. Chapman, H. P. White and C. S. Gubbay, were re-elected to the Consulting Committee, on the proposition of Capt. Douglas, seconded by Mr. P. C. Potts.

Messrs. H. P. Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants can be obtained on application.

COMPANY REPORT.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors' report for the year ended December 31st last states:—1918 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of 40 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to Contributors passed at the last annual meeting, and the transfer of \$191,000 to the credit of Investment Fluctuation Account, there remains a balance of \$872,175.47. The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of 40 per share on 24,000 shares	\$144,000.00
An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$20,000 at Exchange 3/-	133,333.33
To write off Leasehold Property Account	40,000.00
To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1918	554,842.14
	\$872,175.47

1917 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1917, was \$3,077,307.67. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 80 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$144,000, and that a bonus of 20 per cent be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$125,000, and that the remainder be carried forward. Directors.—In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. W. L. Patterson and Mr. A. Forbes retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

OURSELVES AND GERMANY.

(BY E. PEARSON.)

Whether it will be justified or not, there seems to be an impression that the present year of grace, 1918, will witness the end of the war; and although of late we have not heard so much of 'business as usual,' and 'trade after the war,' as we did a year or two ago, there is no doubt that the situation will have to be faced, and the question that naturally arises is, 'How shall we fare in the coming years?' It is not easy to say what attitude the world at large will adopt with regard to trading with Germany: practically all civilised nations have joined together to express their horror and detestation of her barbarous methods of warfare, but will that feeling last long after peace is declared and she is once more hard at work turning out chemicals and toys, electric requisites, steel goods, etc., instead of shells and submarines? What, too, of her finances and her shipping? These are factors which we can only guess at, but it is extremely unlikely that she has overlooked the immediate future; hence it is well to glance at the state of affairs just prior to the outbreak of war, and gain some idea of what competition we may expect to meet.

An interesting article appeared in *Engineering* in October, 1914, respecting agricultural implements supplied by ourselves and Germany, which shows what a large share of this important industry belonged to the latter country. Take a few of the instances given for example, the import of road traction-engines and steam-rollers into Egypt, which is under British control, in 1912 and 1913. In the former year the two countries in question supplied the whole of these in equal quantities; a year later Germany supplied 84 per cent. of the total! And in the same class of machinery, Great Britain's share of the imports to Canada is less than 1-140th.

The writer proceeds to point out that Germany and Austria sent no less than a million pounds worth of agricultural implements, traction-engines, and road-rollers to Russia, against £21,000 worth from Great Britain; to Roumania, £350,000 against our £1,300 worth; and more or less, this held good for Italy, France, and Spain. It is evident, therefore, that there is here a big field for our manufacturers, for there can be no doubt that such machinery will be in greater demand than even as soon as peace conditions are resumed, and with our freshly gained knowledge of what can be accomplished in the engineering trade, we ought to be able easily to supply that demand.

In 1913 we imported from Germany nearly £2,000,000 worth of dyes, including some £80,000 worth of synthetic indigo; also some £300,000 worth of drugs and medicinal preparations. Now all these could be, and ought to be, manufactured in this country, and it is a standing disgrace that the import of such articles should have been necessary in the past. Let us ask ourselves why we have become so dependent on outside sources for so many indispensable things, and see if it is not possible to find some reason for our backwardness.

First of all, there is the question of remuneration; research work, chemical control, and so on cannot be obtained for the pittance that the average British manufacturer bestows on his chemists—it has happened to be any on the works.

Lord Moulton, speaking as chairman at a meeting of the Society of Arts a year or two ago, said that he had had to investigate the question of the supply of certain chemicals formerly obtained from Germany, and the facts were a cause for sadness and national humiliation. The chemical industry, except those branches which require less knowledge, thought, and study, had, for the reason, perhaps, that our manufacturers were too well off, or were of sluggish intellect, been allowed to fall into other hands.

Points made by other speakers at the same meeting are worth deep consideration. For example, referring to the help given to German manufacturers by the banks, Dr. Ormandy, D.Sc., said that the heads of German banks were men of high technical knowledge, and not stockbrokers or retired colonels, and these men were accessible to the inventor, and ready to avail themselves of technical experts of the highest class to investigate new processes.

Sir William Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S., said that in order to render the Empire independent of supplies from foreign sources, the industry required many first-rate chemists, a few engineers, plenty of capital, and some good men of business. British universities could supply the chemists if manufacturers would treat them more reasonably and liberally.

Sir William Ramsay remarked that the Germans organised a chemical trade campaign as they organised a war. Expert committees looked out for new markets and raw materials, created a demand for them, had agencies all over the world, advised as to loopholes in patents, and framed the patent laws so as to exclude the foreigner—all this with State-aid bounties, export-duties, etc.

These are the views of men who are in touch with the chemical and allied trades every day of their lives, and ought to be carefully studied in view of the trade-war that will surely follow the declaration of peace. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that all the necessary and desirable reforms will be effected; but there is one that ought to be carried out at once, and that is the reform of the patent law, which seems specially framed to discourage invention and initiative,

qualities which ought to be most carefully fostered and encouraged by Parliament.

Let us turn to other commodities—locomotives, motor-cars, motor-cycles and their component parts, electrical apparatus, fencing-wire, scientific instruments, photographic materials, and many other articles, and it will be found that Germany was exporting them in increasing numbers, not only to such countries as Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey, which are next-door neighbours, as it were, but to South Africa, Japan, America, the Argentine, and Great Britain.

Reading carefully through the speeches and papers on this much-discussed subject, we find a general consensus of opinion that this state of affairs is largely our own fault, among other reasons being our lack of knowledge of local requirements, failure to realise that our competitors will make articles to practically any design a customer asks for, and, generally speaking, old-fashioned methods all round.

Let us face the facts, and own up that if Germany had not, for reasons best known to herself, thought that she had a great chance of once and for all crushing France, and so obtaining the sea-board she so badly needed, and becoming the sole Power in Europe, she would have had in a comparatively short time nearly the whole trade of Europe and of Great Britain in her hands.

Slowly but surely she was strangling our commerce, like the octopus, her tentacles reaching out to our colonies and dependencies, and had not this mad war-lust come upon her, this desire to use the gigantic war-machine she had been creating, who can say what would have become of our trade and of ourselves? But, although everything seemed in her favour in August, 1914, somehow she failed to make the most of her long-planned blow for domination, and ever since she has gone on making mistakes by her attitude of defiance to all the laws of humanity and even ordinary common-sense, till at last even China, whom, no doubt, she would consider as a country beneath contempt, has broken off relations with her.

As a nation, we have risen to the occasion in a way that has astonished the world; we have sacrificed thousands upon thousands of our young men; many of the finest intellects of the rising generation have given their lives for their Motherland, and from every quarter of the globe her sons have rallied to help her in the greatest peril she has ever known.

Shall that sacrifice be in vain; shall we sink again into slumber, continue our bickerings and quarrels, a house divided against itself, a nation without cohesion, and with no settled plans; or shall we 'quit us like men,' and become what we so easily can, a nation to be proud of, a nation whom the rest of the world can regard as an ideal and an example?

The opportunity has arisen, and it remains for us to grasp it; if we fail to do so, Germany will once more mature her plans, and profiting by the experience she has gained in this fearful struggle, will scarcely be likely to make such mistakes as she did in those first momentous months of conflict. Let it not be said that we had our warning and did not heed it; the price of our doing so in the past has been a heavy one, but it will be a mere bagatelle to the price we shall have to pay in the future if we take no notice of the awful warning we have received this time.

Trade is by no means the be-all and end-all of a nation's activities, but it is a pretty good index of them, and with modern facilities for transport, commerce, and travel, the nation with the largest volume of trade has a predominant place over others that may work for good or ill according to circumstances. With all our faults, we cannot be accused of misusing to any great extent the powers we possess; generally speaking, our colonies and dependencies have gained by coming under our rule, and it would be a tragedy, surpassing any that has ever taken place, if they were lost to us and came under the brutal heel of Prussianism.

The peril will not by any means be ended with the downfall of the Kaiser and his satellites unless we cast aside the policy that has hitherto been our stumbling-block, and pull together as we ought; it can then be turned into a glorious triumph, and out of this hideous evil good will eventually come, and our sacrifices will not have been made in vain.

So far as trade is concerned, we cannot afford to think that Germany will be unable to compete with us after the war, and it must not be forgotten that she has the memories of even such a war as this are not easily forgotten, especially among countries not actually engaged in it. Hence, if Germany can, on the whole, turn out a better article, and one more suited to local needs, packed in a better manner, and at a less cost than a British-made article, then she is going to secure the trade in that article; and, *ceteris paribus*, she is entitled to it.

It is not within the scope of this article to go into further details, but it is correct to say that from all parts of the world trade was going to Germany instead of coming to ourselves because she attended to it in a more business-like manner, and laid herself out to please her customers whereas we seemed to imagine that our customers ought to take anything we sent them, and be glad to get it!

Such an attitude can only spell ruin, and it behooves us to make a change in it at the earliest possible moment if we wish our country to remain in the forefront of the nations.—*Chamber's Journal*.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE.
COUNT HERTLING'S ATTACK ON THE ALLIES.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count Hertling, made the following statement in the Reichstag regarding the Russian peace:

It is not my intention to dilate on the judgment passed on the peace with Russia by enemy Powers. When hypocrisy has become second nature, and untruthfulness has grown to brutality, when at the very moment that an oppressive hand is about to be laid on a neutral country they dare to speak of pursuing an entirely unselfish policy, every attempt at calm discussion and every objective consideration are bound to fail. If a telegram from Washington thought fit to express to the Congress assembled at Moscow the sympathy of the United States at the moment, as it declares, "when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom," then I put that calmly aside with the rest. We have not for a moment contemplated, and do not contemplate, opposing the justified wishes and endeavours of a Russia liberated from Russianism. As I said already on November 29th, we desire that that sorely-trying land a speedy return to a peaceful and orderly situation, and we deeply deplore that such a situation appears so very remote, and that terrible conditions have made their appearance in many places.

I now turn to the treaty itself. As you will immediately perceive, it contains no conditions, whatever dishonouring to Russia, and no forcible appropriation of Russian territory. That a number of the border States have severed their connection with the Russian State is in accordance with their own will, which was recognised by Russia. In regard to these States, we adopt the standpoint formerly expressed by me, that under the mighty protection of the German Empire, they can give themselves a political form corresponding to their situation, and the tendency of their Kultur, while, of course, at the same time safeguarding our interests. In Constantinople, this development has gone the furthest. As you know, a few days ago a deputation sent by the Constantinian Landwehr, the body which is recognised as competent, came and announced the severance of the country from its previously existing political connection, and expressed the desire for economic, military, and political connection with Germany. In the very month with which the Kaiser charged me, as the lawful representative of the Empire, I recognised the independence of Constantinian, and both thankfully and joyfully took cognisance of its desire to lean on the German Empire, which desire, in fact, corresponds to the old cultural relations which go back centuries. But I reserved a final decision on the political form until the conditions there have been further consolidated, and until the constitutionally competent factors on all sides have decided upon their future attitude in this connection.

As regards Lithuania, a resolution providing for its close union with the German Empire in economic and military respects was come to last year. During the next few days I expect a deputation from the National Council there, which will announce anew this decision, after which similar recognition of Lithuania as an independent State organism will follow. We calmly await further political developments. In Livonia and Esthonia, however, things are different. Both these provinces lie east of the frontier line agreed upon in the Peace Treaty. They are, however, as Article 8 of the Peace Treaty with Russia says, to be occupied by a German policing force until their State order is restored. The moment for a new political orientation will then have come also for these countries. We hope and desire that they, too, will then place themselves in close and friendly relationship to the German Empire, but in such a way that this will not exclude peaceable and friendly relations with Russia.

ENEMY AND POLAND.

Now a few words about Poland, which, it is true, is not expressly mentioned in the Peace Treaty. As is already well known, it was the proclamation of the two Emperors of Nov. 5th, 1918, which proclaimed to all the world this country's independence. It follows, therefore, that the further shaping of this new State can only take place on the basis of negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary on the one hand and Poland on the other. Suggestions for the shaping of our future relationship have recently reached the Government and members of the Reichstag from political circles in Poland. We shall now gladly examine whether, and to what extent, these proposals are reconcilable with the aims pursued by the two Governments, which are directed towards permanently living in good and neighbourly relations with the newly-arisen State, whilst at the same time safeguarding our own interests.

When, as I do not doubt, you sanction the treaties now laid before you, and when shortly the peace with Roumania is also concluded, then what I ventured on February 24th to predict as an impending event will have become an established fact. Then peace will have been restored on the entire Eastern front. (Cheers.) But let us indulge in no delusions. The world-peace is not yet an accomplished fact. In the Entente States not the slightest inclination is yet perceptible to terminate the terrible business of war. Their aim seems still to be to fight on until we are destroyed. We shall not, however, lose courage. (Loud cheers.) We are prepared for everything, and we are ready to make further heavy sacrifices. (Cheers.) God, who has been with us until now, will continue to grant us His help. We have confidence in our just cause, in our incomparable army, and also in our heroic leaders and their troops. We have confidence in our steadfast nation. The responsibility, however, for further bloodshed will fall on the heads of all those who desire the continuance of that bloodshed. (Loud cheers from the entire House, with the exception of the Extreme Left.)

Baron von dem Bussche, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who followed the Imperial Chancellor, said: "I deeply desire the conclusion of peace. He primarily desired to instigate our country into rebellion, and he firmly counted on a revolution in Germany and Austria-Hungary, to help him to veil the fact of a Russian defeat. He gave clear expression to his disappointment in this connection. He never really negotiated at all. No choice was therefore left to us but to draw military conclusions from the breaking off of the negotiations by Trotsky, and when the desired effect immediately followed, to put our demands into a form which left no room for further protraction of the negotiations. It cannot therefore be wondered at that, in consequence of such an equivocal attitude on the part of our opponents, our demands should more than ever before aim at securing safeguards for our future, and be raised in consequence."

SOCIALIST ATTACK.

Herr David (Socialist) said: The Brest-Litovsk peace is not a peace of understanding, but an unvarnished peace by force. Not only did the Bolsheviks capitulate, but our diplomats capitulated to the representatives of the purely militarist idea of might. The road to a democratic understanding was barricaded by our demand that the self-determination of the border people was to be regarded in the sense of General Hoffmann, the victor's sword in the scale. This peace has evoked dissatisfaction among the widest circles of the German nation, and has shaken confidence in the honesty of German policy. A reference to Brest-Litovsk represses all peace feeling in France and Great Britain. The Entente is already at work again welding together the broken ring in the East. Our main object, the internal dissolution of the enemy coalition, has not been attained by the peace, but has been made more difficult. Unfortunately it looks as if the road embarked upon in the East is not reconcilable with the repeated declarations of the Chancellor on the right of peoples to self-determination. We must have a guarantee that the Government's acts correspond with its words. In Poland, Lithuania, and at Brest-Litovsk we see the same counter-influences which are thwarting the Government's policy. The military party wants to battle on the Poles in the East and to carry out big annexations and dismemberment in the West under the watchword of military security. Poland justly desires a window on the Russian side. Mistake of Germany has also recently made itself evident in Lithuania. That, too, is only a consequence of the influence of the military party, which wants to make Lithuania not independent but a Junker-Lithuanian colony. The Wilm. Council's letter has not arrived, and the military party will not allow the Lithuanian Delegation to come here.

The speaker continued: "We must insist on the masses of the population, including the Letts, being consulted on the question of reshaping the State. The political consequences of our interference in Finland must be that the Finnish masses will be greatly enraged against Germany. The German Government should first hear the opposite party, and not refuse to negotiate with it. We risk getting into the sharpest antagonism to public feeling all along the line. The entire Eastern region will then be converted into one smouldering furnace." The speaker concluded by saying, "The Eastern border regions can only be won by a peace of conciliation."

THE BEST SAUCE!

"There is no sauce like appetite," says an old proverb, and the statement is altogether true. With a keen appetite you can relish the plainest food, while without it the daintiest morsel fails to tempt you. Loss of appetite is a sure sign that something is wrong with the digestive system, and if you are wise you will not ignore that or any other danger signal.

Now digestion is the prime function of life—physiologically speaking—the process by which the food you eat is ultimately converted into blood, brain, and muscle; the process, in short, by which you exist, and compared to which all else is unimportant, even trivial. It is a long and complete process, and any failure in any part of it must of necessity be injurious to health. Digestion sums up and includes every function of the body, and if you allow your digestion—your stomach, liver, and bowels—to get out of order, your whole system will surely suffer.

Indigestion is therefore the fundamental ailment of the human race, the disease from which—barring accidents—nearly all other disorders spring. This is a strong assertion, but it is true, and for this reason: Good food, when perfectly digested, becomes pure, rich blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body being thus fully nourished, every organ does the work which Nature intended it to do; there is vitality, reserve force, strength to resist, and disease cannot get hold of your system.

On the other hand, food (however good it may be) imperfectly digested cannot make pure blood, because it cannot yield its nourishment; your system is starved, every organ of your body right up to the brain suffers for want of sustenance; you become weak, nervous, anemic; while impurities, due to decomposition of the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, are drawn into your blood to poison your whole system and prepare the way for dangerous diseases.

It will thus be seen how all-important is this matter of digestion, affecting, as it does, every other function of the body, and how earnestly you should strive to keep it active. It is the foundation of your physical and bodily well-being, for without a sound digestion good health is utterly, hopelessly impossible.

On the slightest indication of digestive weakness take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Don't hesitate or delay about it. It tones and invigorates the stomach, and promotes bowels, cleanses the blood and promotes perfect digestion, perfect assimilation, and therefore perfect health. When you notice the early symptoms of indigestion—failing appetite, furred tongue, wind, headache, fulness—take Mother Seigel's Syrup; do not wait for the more serious effects, and you will be saved months, perhaps years, of suffering.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

Approximately.

WAR CHARITIES	WILL RECEIVE	\$125,000
1st prize	"	187,500
2nd prize	"	56,250
3rd prize	"	37,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	"	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	"	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	"	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	"	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	"	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	"	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	"	6,000
18 prizes of \$300 each	"	5,400
24 prizes of \$200 each	"	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	"	1,500
103 prizes		\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

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[1684]

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[39]

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"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 3rd June.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 7th June.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 11th June.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 15th June.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 19th June.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 23rd June.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 27th June.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 31st June.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 5th July.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 9th July.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 13th July.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 17th July.
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SANDAKAN ... "MAURANG" ... Tues, 21st May, Noon.
HAIPHONG ... "WAISHING" ... Wed, 22nd May, 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG ... "LOREANG" ... Fri, 24th May, 7 a.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri, 24th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA ... "LOREANG" ... Wed, 28th May, 3 p.m.
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE — Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE — A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation sailing from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE — Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at
Hoboken when convenient.
BOERNE LINE — One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jember, Labuan, Tawau and
Labuan.
TIENTSIN LINE — A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chifu.
UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE ROYAL REGULATION, the European
Passenger leaving the Colony for Tientsin is required to produce on
arrival at destination a passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movement of the Local Markets

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA,
INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of
the ports and cities of the Far East, from
Netherlands India to Siberia, in which
Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and
complete in each case as it can be made, but
each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by
a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each
year, most of which will serve as accurate
GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail
in connection with the places, their History,
Topography, etc., etc.

The information in these Descriptions,
consisting of a hundred interesting articles,
packed with facts concisely set out, and
containing statistics of the Trade of each
Country and Port, will alone suffice to fill
a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Containing nearly 2,000
pages, \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400,
\$7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type
especially reserved for the purpose, and
uniformity in every arrangement greatly
facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of
Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED
LISTS OF TRADES and PROFESSIONS at
the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS
in the Far East contains the names of over
30,000 FOREIGNERS.

Arranged, with the Initials as well as the
Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order,
so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have
been engraved by one of the most eminent
Firms in Great Britain and are annually
corrected and brought up to date.

They have not yet arrived from England,
but can be obtained on application at the
end of the month.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable
events together with the Texts of all the
most important Treaties concluded with the
countries of Eastern Asia, the various
Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Cham-
bers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions,
Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp
Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese
Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and
Measures and other Commercial Information.

The DIRECTORY and CHRONICLE
though condensed in every possible manner
contains every year more pages and now
numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the
"Hongkong Daily Press."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.		
Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitaiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kowkiang.	Samshui.
Anking.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade Cities.	Shansi.	Wuchow.
Shanghai.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Swatow.	Changking.	Pakhoi.
Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Hongchow.
Shanghai.	Chifu.	Ningchow.
Shanghai.	Weihaiwei.	Mingchow.
Shanghai.	Tientsin.	Hokow.
Shanghai.	Mukden.	Semao.
Shanghai.	Shanghai.	Tongyueh.
Shanghai.	Harbin.	Changchun.
Shanghai.	Swatow.	Lungkow.
Shanghai.	Lungchow.	Hunchun.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.		
Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Vladivostok.	Nikolajevsk.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Yingyang.	Bonghain.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Thanh Hoa.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
Samar.	British North Borneo.	
Brunei.		

MALAY STATES.		
Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kalantan.	Kraggan.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
	Malacca.	Prov. Wellesley.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Sourabaya.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
East Coast of Sumatra.		

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are
being held at Hongkong:
Company's office at Hongkong:
Chang Chai Ming, 1st Kwang. From
Kien Tai. Shanghai
Chun Shun, Yehru. Shanghai
Yehsheng Cheang, Tientsin. Shanghai
Tihongka. Shanghai
Mr. So Yung Sarg, c/o
New & Co., 25, Kioling. Shanghai
Sweet. Shanghai
Tong May Chun, Karg Woo. Shanghai
Hotel.
Tewchitchoon, Wanyeehan. Amoy
Mr. Hwang, archon, c/o Mr.
Hokan Gidowa Tz mudi. Shanghai
Street.
Mr. Hwang, archon, c/o Mr.
Hokan Gidowa Tz mudi. Shanghai
Umti Street. Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams
being held at the Eastern Extension, Australasia and
China Telegraph Company's office at Hong-
kong:
ADDRESS FROM
Baltia Elrique, c/o American. Manila
Bajet Samel, Hongkong. Philadelphia
Hotel. Sydney
Crawquill. Sydney
O'Connell. Sydney
Levine Elias, c/o American. Bandoeng
Mak. Bandoeng
McArthur, J. Hongkong Hotel. Singapore
McDonnell. Saigon
O'Malley, Astor. Singapore

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Whit Sunday, 19th May, 1918. Holy Com-
munion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Goodness, Psalms,
Credo, Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate,
Onsley in F; Hymns, 154, 157 and 20. God
Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 48, verses 1,
6, 8 and 13 in unison; Hymn 154, verses 1, 4
and 7 in unison; Hymn 207, verses 1 and 4
in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon).
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Goodness, Psalms,
Credo, Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Gos-
pels, 230 W. A.; Byrle, Thomas; Hymns 7,
231 (part 2) and 255. God Save the King.
Evening Prayer at 6. Responses,
Psalms, Venite, Goodness, Psalms, 104, Canto
216 and 217. Canto 312; Magnificat,
Stainer, Canto 304 W. A.; Nono Dimitis,
Wesley; Hymns, 201, 255, 256 and 159. Visper
Hymn: God Save the King.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 19th
May, 1918. Whit Sunday. Holy Com-
munion after Morning Service. Morning
Prayer at 11. Responses, Psalms, Venite,
Goodness, Psalms, 180 W. A. Tullis,
68, Canto 269 and 270, Credo and Credo;
Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Gos-
pels, 230 W. A.; Byrle, Thomas; Hymns 7,
231 (part 2) and 255. God Save the King.
Evening Prayer at 6. Responses,
Psalms, Venite, Goodness, Psalms, 104, Canto
216 and 217. Canto 312; Magnificat,
Stainer, Canto 304 W. A.; Nono Dimitis,
Wesley; Hymns, 201, 255, 256 and 159. Visper
Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday,
19th May. Sunday Services. Morning
Service at 11. Hymns, 268, 255, 237 and 300.
Subject "Partings." Preacher, R. V. J.
Kirk Macdonald. Evening Service at 6.
Hymns, 144, 219, 147 and 412. Preacher,
Rev. E. E. Bryant, B.A. Communion at 7.
First Church of Christ, Scientist,
Macdonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wed-
nesday, 5.30 p.m.

S.S. "PAUL LECAT" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

In connection with above Steamer are hereby
informed that their goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
barracks and extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undischarged after
the 20th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"
CARGO FROM EUROPE AND INTER-
MEDIATE PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having
sustained General Average, Consignees
are informed that they will be required to
sign an Average Bond, and a provisional
contribution of 50% is to be paid before
countersignature of Bills of Lading can be
given.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [3]

THE NEW FRENCH THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
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THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

WEATHER REPORT.

May 17th, at 12.15.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has increased
slightly at Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly
at moderately at other reporting stations.
The anti-cyclone has probably continued to
move north-eastwards, and a depression
covers Tientsin.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total since 1st
January, 8.42 inches, against an average of
16.97 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Disturbance
Hongkong to Gap Peak ... S.S.W. winds,
moderate to
fresh; cloudy,
squally and
rainy.

Formosa Channel ... The same as
No. 1.

South Coast of China between ... The same as
Hongkong and Loochong ... No. 1.

South Coast of China between ... The same as
Hongkong and Loochong ... No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

17th May, A.M.

Station.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Seakoo	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Yokohama	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Kobe	30.25	43		NSW	1	b
Manila	30.25	43		NSW	1	b

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(JULIEN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st May, 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MALE and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 18 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgkin ... TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
DAVID SARSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Nova	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PERANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... }	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 tons. SAT. 25th May 11 A.M. TAMBA MARU ... 12,500... SUN. 26th May 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... }	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600... SAT. 15th June 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... }	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000... THURS. 20th May.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...		For dates of sailing
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...		apply at the Company's Office.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

5 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI Manager

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	18,000	FRI. 24th May
SIBERIA MARU ...	18,000	SAT. 5th June
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	SAT. 2nd June
SHINTO MARU ...	22,000	TUES. 16th July

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU ...	17,200	July 12th
ANYO MARU ...	18,600	Sept. 6th
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	Nov. 5th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 1274 and 1275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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